

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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1. On 10 March 1953 a POW camp was on the outskirts of Anju (N 39-37, E 125-40) (YD-2988).<sup>1</sup> Three hundred United Nations soldiers, consisting of 50 Caucasians and 250 Negroes, were housed in underground shelters at the foot of the hill behind the Anju Middle School. The POW's wore old North Korean army uniforms and did repair work on roads and bridges in the Anju area.
2. On 1 March 1953 a POW camp for ROK army soldiers was near Hol-gol (N 38-52, E 126-27) (BU-7905).<sup>2</sup> This camp was used as a screening center before assigning prisoners to permanent POW camps. On 1 March 1953 there were approximately 30 ROK soldiers at the camp, although the camp was very crowded at other times.
3. On 25 February 1953 POW Camp Number 37 was at YD-555277 in Masan-ni (N 39-04, E 125-57) (YD-5528).<sup>3</sup> The camp was in 20 tile-roofed houses; each house was approximately 30 meters long, 30 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. The roof of one of the houses had the letters "POW" painted in black. In February 1953 there were 300 ROK POW's in the camp. These POW's were transferred to this camp from the P'yongyang area during 1952. The camp was guarded by 40 North Korean soldiers. The prisoners were supplied with one winter and one summer North Korean army uniform, and North Korean rubber shoes. Food consisted of mixed cereals and bean sprouts. Although there were no serious cases of illness, the prisoners still received a brief medical check every 2 days.

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4. In January 1953 the Ch'angsŏng-myŏn (N 40-32, E 125-08) (XE-8189) POW camp was in three villages at XE-850833, XE-844839, and XE-842835.<sup>4</sup> An interpreter from the camp stated that there were 2,000 prisoners in the camp, but [ ] only 800 Caucasians in the three compounds.

5. On 3 April 1952, 400 Caucasian POW's were constructing an athletic field in Sinsŏng-ni (N 40-31, E 125-10) (XE-8487).<sup>4</sup> A Chinese guard was posted in a village at XE-852867 which was 1 kilometer southeast of the athletic field. At the entrance to the village was a board, 3 meters long and 2 meters wide, with the Korean characters for POW painted in white on a red background.

6. In April 1952 the Kŭmjŏn-ni (N 40-33, E 125-12) (XE-8691) POW camp was in 30 houses at XE-856902.<sup>4</sup> There were 180 American, French and British and 20 Negro prisoners in the camp which was guarded by 10 Chinese guards. In March 1952 the prisoners wore khaki-colored, cotton-padded uniforms and canvas shoes. In April 1952 they changed to navy blue padded uniforms. The menu consisted of one bowl of rice three times a day, and the Caucasian prisoners were allowed one egg each day. Each day the prisoners received a 1 hour lecture on political culture. The lectures included the following subjects: The war of victory, America's invasion of Korea, and the Soviet Union and her satellite countries. Each prisoner gathered one bundle of firewood each day in the surrounding mountains. In January 1952 three prisoners escaped but two of them returned to the camp. According to villagers, conditions in the camp have improved since its establishment because of the truce talks.

[ ] Comment. On 2 August 1952 there were 200 ROK soldiers in a POW camp in Sin-ni (N 39-36, E 125-37) (YD-2586) [ ]

[ ] Comment. On 15 August 1952 the Suan POW Camp was in underground shelters at Hol-gol (N 38-52, E 126-27) (BU-7905) [ ] This camp had 80 Caucasian, 20 Negro, and 200 ROK prisoners.

[ ] Comment. This is possibly the same POW camp at YD-552233 near Hwangyong-dong (N 39-02, E 125-58) (YD-5724) [ ] A POW camp was reported in Taesong-ni (N 39-02, E 125-57) (YD-5524) [ ] POW Camp Number 8 was at YD-553232 in Mandal-myŏn (N 39-00, E 125-29) (YD-5821) [ ]

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